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CARLISLE BARRACKS MOVE TO FORT SAM HOUSTON TO BE COMPLETED BY MARCH 15

A move involving approximately 6,000 enlisted men and officers will be completed by March 15, when medical activities of Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania and the Medical Section and certain portions of the basic training program at the Army Service Forces Training Center, Fort Lewis, Washington, will be transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, has announced.

The concentration of the Medical Department schools and courses at this new center will represent a saving in the transportation of trainees from one school to another in many cases and also will result in more economical and effective operation of the training program, according to Colonel Floyd L. Wergeland, Director of the Education and Training Division of The Surgeon General's Office.

Plans are being made for five battalions which will train about 5,000 men in basic and technician courses at Fort Sam Houston, and a basic Medical Department officers' course of approximately 1100 newly-commissioned officers will be in continuous operation, Colonel Wergeland said.

The basic training will require six weeks and the basic technicians course will take another seven weeks, making a total of thirteen weeks. The technician schools include courses of eight to sixteen weeks for dental, laboratory, X-ray, surgical and medical technicians. There will be common specialist courses for cooks and bakers, chauffeurs, clerks, auto mechanics and sanitary technicians.

There will be a School of Military Neuropsychiatry and a School of Roentgenology and Medical Equipment Maintenance Technician courses. Residency type training for Medical Corps officers will be carried on at Brooke General Hospital, which is located at Fort Sam Houston, and also at nine other General Hospitals in this country, as part of The Surgeon General's plan to provide greater opportunities for professional advancement to the members of the Army Medical Corps.

MORE

CARLISLE BARRACKS MOVE TO FORT SAM HOUSTON TO BE COMPLETED BY MARCH 15 (Cont.)

The scope of the curriculum indicates that through the training available at this center, it will be possible to take the recruits who come there and train them so that they will be qualified to perform all the duties necessary for the maintenance of a medical unit in the field, even to the point of keeping automobiles in repair and baking the bread.

War Department plans call for the continuation of Carlisle Barracks as an Army post and as the location for the Army Information School.

Carlisle Barracks, which has been a center for Medical Department training for about a quarter of a century, is one of the oldest military stations in the country. It was established by the British during the French and Indian War, and has a rich background of colorful historical incidents. One of the many times it figured in the news was during the "Whisky Rebellion" when President Washington sent "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, father of General Robert E. Lee, against four rebellious Pennsylvania counties in 1791 and 1792. It was then the headquarters for "Lighthorse Harry."

THREE NEW ASSISTANTS TO THE SURGEON GENERAL NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Three new Assistants to The Surgeon General, Brigadier Generals Raymond W. Bliss, George S. Beach, Jr., and Edward A. Noyes, have been nominated by President Truman to serve in that capacity for a four-year term in their present rank.

The new nominations, which were sent to the Senate for approval, were made to fill vacancies created by the lapse of terms of Brigadier Generals Larry B. McAfee and Addison D. Davis in May of 1945, and that of Major General Shelley U. Marietta in December of 1943.

General Bliss, recently appointed Deputy Surgeon General in addition to his duties as Assistant Surgeon General and Chief of Operations Service, has been with the Army since 1912. A graduate of Tufts Medical School, he was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in the Office of The Surgeon General.

General Beach has been Commanding General of Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, since July of 1941. He has been a member of the Regular Medical Corps since 1917.

General Noyes, Surgeon of the Fifth Service Command, Fort Hayes, Ohio, since 1944, was formerly Commanding General of Cushing General Hospital at Framingham, Massachusetts. He accepted a Regular Army commission in 1916.

The fourth Assistant to The Surgeon General is Major General Robert H. Mills, Chief of the Dental Consultants Division, whose term will expire in March of this year.

CIVILIAN INSTITUTIONS WILL PROFIT FROM ARMY PSYCHIATRIC EXPERIENCES

Civilian institutions can profit by the gains made by the Army in the field of psychiatry, Brigadier General William C. Menninger, Director of the Neuropsychiatry Consultants Division, said recently in a statement on the experiences of the Army with nervous and mental cases in World War II.

Two major innovations in Army treatment of neuropsychiatric cases have been psychotherapy under sedation and group psychotherapy.

By applying the psychiatric lessons learned in recent years, the industrial, educational and criminal institutions of the country and society in general can derive tremendous benefits, according to General Menninger.

In order to capitalize on these advances, however, there must be a wider dissemination of this knowledge among the practicing physicians in this country and more workers must be attracted to the field of psychiatry. Major changes must be also made in medical education if full results are to be attained, General Menninger added.

The marked strides made in neuropsychiatry, which represent one of the major achievements of the Medical Department, were made possible through the skill and knowledge of many of the nation's outstanding psychiatrists, who were marshaled together by The Surgeon General's Office to collaborate in the treatment and prevention of neuropsychiatric cases at a time when there were more cases of this type than medical science had ever dealt with before.

The size of the problem is indicated in the fact that 314,500 men had been discharged by July 1, 1945, for neuropsychiatric causes. This figure represents 43% of the soldiers discharged for medical reasons. In addition, there were 130,000 more men discharged because of personality defects which made them unsuitable for the Army. The picture becomes even darker, considering that out of 4,650,000 men rejected for all causes, 1,825,000, or 39%, were rejected for some type of personality disorder.

General Menninger said that a majority of these discharged soldiers will be able to make a normal adjustment in civilian life. Surveys have shown that most of them are able to adapt themselves to their respective communities and are able to hold down jobs again. Satisfaction in work and play, security and understanding on the part of family and friends provide the best medicine for these veterans.

Through its wide experience with neuropsychiatric cases in this war, the Army developed methods of treatment which proved effective in caring for the soldiers suffering from mental and nervous disorders.

The stress of combat produced a large number of what the Army calls 'combat exhaustion cases.' From 30 to 40% of these soldiers were salvaged by psychiatric treatment in the first two days close to the front lines, while an additional 20% were made fit for duty in from 5 to 8 days at an improvised unit called the exhaustion center.

CIVILIAN INSTITUTIONS WILL PROFIT FROM ARMY PSYCHIATRIC EXPERIENCES (Cont.)

In psychotherapy under sedation, which is sometimes referred to as narco-synthesis, narcoanalysis, abreaction and hypnoanalysis, the patient is given an intravenous dose of a sedative drug, bringing him to a state of semi-stupor in which he is encouraged to talk and relive the emotional experiences which helped bring about his condition. Frequently these patients could not talk about these experiences before the treatment and often did not remember them. With the help of a skilled psychotherapist, the patient is given "free and adequate drainage" for his emotional tension, which is a factor in his recovery.

The Army has also found that with the proper handling of a case, good results may be obtained when a man is hypnotized and an "emotional catharsis" is produced similar to the results obtained when the drugs are used.

The increased use of group psychotherapy constitutes the second outstanding development in psychiatric treatment during the war. Under the leadership of a psychiatrist, a group of patients with similar problems meet an hour a day for 10 to 30 discussions. The groups are usually from about 15 to 25 men. The patients, under the leadership of a skilled therapist, compare experiences, discuss their problems and through the insight gained in their cases good results are obtained in a fair percentage of patients treated in this manner.

General Menninger pointed out that the Army's experiences in the Medical Department provide convincing proof that the modern physician must become acquainted with psychological medicine and the dynamics of personality adjustment, as well as with the physical aspects of medical practice.

Recent surveys in wards treating patients suffering from heart disease and gastrointestinal trouble showed that in as high as 41% of the cases there was no organic trouble. The emotional maladjustment of the patients often leads to the malfunctioning of certain organs of the body.

Since the patients in a hospital represent a fairly well-sifted group, it may be assumed that the percentage of such cases in the dispensaries where soldiers first go on sick call would be much higher.

The same can be said about complaints of civilians. The organs of the body act as mirrors for the emotional maladjustments of civilians as well as soldiers. Headaches, pains in the back, heart disturbances, and other symptoms frequently represent no organic trouble, but they are just as much of a problem to the individual and just as painful as disorders due to organic causes.

General Menninger explained that it is not difficult for a person to understand that blushing is a physiological change due entirely to emotion. Just as emotion can produce a change in the color of the face, it also can bring about functional changes in the heart, the stomach and other organs.

CIVILIAN INSTITUTIONS WILL PROFIT FROM ARMY PSYCHIATRIC EXPERIENCES (Cont.)

The psychiatrist is concerned with the treatment of cases suffering from functional disorders due to emotional tension, but if doctors generally had a better understanding of the principles involved in this work, tremendous benefits would be derived by civilians in all walks of life.

The role of emotional factors in such cases represents one of the most promising areas of research with perhaps the largest reward in results of any group of problems in medicine. A major step forward will be the joint approach of the internist and the psychiatrist, according to General Menninger.

BRIGADIER GENERAL STANHOPE BAYNE-JONES AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Brigadier General Stanhope Bayne-Jones, Deputy Chief of the Preventive Medicine Service, Office of The Surgeon General, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his outstanding "contribution to the maintenance of health within the Army."

"As Administrator of the Epidemiological Board," the citation stated, "he directed the extension, administration and military application of the world-wide research and control program conducted by this board and its ten commissions."

Born in New Orleans, Louisiana, General Bayne-Jones is a graduate of Yale University and Johns Hopkins University Medical School. He entered the Medical Reserve Corps in 1915 and served throughout World War I. From 1917 to 1918 he served with the British Expeditionary Forces in France and Italy and later with the AEF in France and Germany, and has been decorated with the British Military Cross, the French Croix de Guerre and the Silver Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Prior to being ordered to active duty in 1942, General Bayne-Jones was Professor of Bacteriology at Yale University and had held the position of Dean of the School of Medicine at that University.

COLONEL MICHAEL E. DeBAKEY RECEIVES PROMOTION

Lieutenant Colonel Michael E. DeBakey, who recently succeeded Brigadier General F. W. Rankin as Director of the Surgical Consultants Division, Office of The Surgeon General, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

A native of Lake Charles, Louisiana, Colonel DeBakey entered active duty in the Army in 1942 and was assigned to the Office of The Surgeon General as Chief of the General Surgery Branch, Surgical Consultants Division.

Graduate of Tulane University, New Orleans, with a B. S., an M.D. and an M.S., Colonel DeBakey is author of over 100 publications on surgical subjects and co-author of numerous surgical textbooks. General Rankin has returned to his medical practice in Lexington, Kentucky.

ARMY NEUROPATHOLOGISTS REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF DR. ROBERT LEY'S BRAIN

The brain of Dr. Robert Ley, Nazi leader, which was shipped by air to the United States in November of last year for gross examination and microscopic study by Army pathologists shows "a long-standing degenerative process of the frontal lobes," Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, has announced.

Degeneration in the brain of Dr. Ley, who hanged himself to avoid trial as a war criminal, was sufficient to account for the unusual behavior of the former German labor leader, according to the announcement.

Reports on the results of the neuropathological study of the brain, which was made at the Army Institute of Pathology under the direction of Colonel J. E. Ash, stated that photographs of the brain show considerable thickening of the brain covering over the frontal lobes of both sides. The underlying convolutions as well as some of the blood vessels are hidden from view by this thickening. However, the rest of the brain has a normal appearance, in that it is delicate and transparent.

Slight atrophy is indicated by the prominent condition of the grooves between the convolutions of the frontal lobes, and examination of the frontal lobes under the microscope disclosed a long-standing degenerative process, which in medical parlance is referred to as a 'chronic encephalopathy.'

This disease process cannot be ascribed to the airplane accident Dr. Ley suffered in 1917, because the damage is so symmetrical, according to Army pathologists. They also added that there is no evidence of pre-existing meningitis.

Dr. Ley's type of degeneration, the report pointed out, is sometimes seen in those addicted to alcohol, but proof that alcohol is in itself a causative factor is completely lacking. The degeneration is of sufficient duration and degree to have impaired Dr. Ley's mental and emotional faculties and could well account for his alleged aberrations in conduct and feelings, since normally the frontal lobes are requisite for complex types of thinking and for a proper development of the 'social sense' and since they exercise a restraint on emotional impulses, the report explained.

The Army Institute of Pathology worked on Dr. Ley's brain here in line with its policy of making studies to supply data for future reference in Army and Veterans Administration problems and as a contribution to medical science in general. The Ley brain will be stored in a preservative so that it will be available for future reference.

In addition to its work in conducting investigation and research on diseases of medico-military importance, the Army Institute of Pathology also furnishes a consultation service for the diagnosis of pathologic tissue for the entire Army and supplies instruction in pathologic anatomy to Medical Department officers.

LIEUTENANT BERT R. SHEPARD ON TOUR OF AMPUTATION CENTERS

First Lieutenant Bert R. Shepard, recently assigned to the Office of The Surgeon General as amputation consultant, is now on a four-week tour initiated by The Surgeon General, in which he will visit all Army amputation centers in the United States.

Films concerning both above and below-the-knee amputees will make up a part of Lieutenant Shepard's program, with two additional films of the 1945 World Series and National and American League all-star players in action. The film designed to be of special interest to below-the-knee amputees was made by Lieutenant Shepard. It demonstrates his own technique with his artificial leg in playing baseball and basketball and in running the sixty-yard dash, which he does in 8.5 seconds.

Hospitals included in the tour are McGuire at Richmond, Virginia; Lawson at Atlanta, Georgia; McCloskey at Temple, Texas; Eushnell at Fringham City, Utah; Percy Jones at Eattle Creek, Michigan; Walter Reed at Washington, D. C.; and England at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Signed last spring as a relief pitcher and coach by the Washington Senators following his discharge from the Air Corps, Lieutenant Shepard entered the service again in November to work in connection with the Army's program of amputee walking instruction.

COLONEL JOHN H. TALBOTT AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT

Colonel John H. Talbott, MC, Commanding Officer and Director of Research of the Quartermaster Climatic Research Laboratory at Lawrence, Massachusetts, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his "professional skill, inspirational leadership and comprehensive understanding of the problems of thermo-conductivity which enabled him to contribute to the welfare and morale of every combat soldier."

A member of the faculty of Harvard Medical School, now on military leave, Colonel Talbott assumed command of the Quartermaster Corps Climatic Research Laboratory when it was first opened in 1943.

The award presentation was made by Brigadier General Georges Doriot, Director of the Military Planning Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, and took place at the Harvard Business School Faculty Club.

BRIG. GEN. RAYMOND A. KELSER ELECTED VETERINARY DEAN AT PENN. UNIVERSITY

Brigadier General Raymond A. Kelser, former Director of the Veterinary Division, Office of The Surgeon General, who recently received the Distinguished Service Medal for his outstanding work, has been elected Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

BRIG. GEN. RAYMOND A. KELSER ELECTED VETERINARY DEAN AT PENN. UNIVERSITY(Cont.)

A native of Washington, D. C., General Kelser was commissioned into the Army's Veterinary Section, Officers Reserve Corps, and entered on active duty the following year. He has seen service on the Army Medical Research Board in the Canal Zone, and served as head of the Veterinary Laboratory at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C. In April of 1943 he came to the Office of The Surgeon General.

Colonel J. A. McCallam, VC, has been appointed to succeed General Kelser.

COLONEL FRANKLIN G. EBAUGH AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT

Colonel Franklin G. Ebaugh has received the Legion of Merit for "organizing the psychiatric services in various General and Regional Hospitals" in the Eighth Service Command, where he was Neuropsychiatric Consultant, according to an announcement by the Office of The Surgeon General.

Citing the Colonel's work in establishing and maintaining the efficiency of the psychiatric services, the citation continued, "Colonel Ebaugh also developed an outstanding medical educational program which coordinated the neuropsychiatric field with the other phases of the medical services."

Now on terminal leave, Colonel Ebaugh has recently returned from the Pacific, where he served as neuropsychiatric consultant.

SGO CIVILIAN AWARDS EARNED SINCE 1944 TOTAL FORTY-FIVE

A total of forty-five Meritorious Civilian Service Awards have been earned by civilians of the Office of The Surgeon General since the first award was presented in the fall of 1944, twenty of which were presented to workers in field installations.

Of the twenty-five departmental employees receiving these awards, nine had served over twenty-five years with the War Department, and sixteen had served between one and ten years. Among field workers earning awards only two had served for a twenty-five year period. They are employees at the Army Medical Center.

The latest Civilian Service Award presentations made in the Surgeon General's Office went to two prominent civilian executives: Miss Genevieve E. Poole, Chief of Employee Relations Branch, and Mr. C. Russel Uphoff, Director of the Civilian Personnel Division.

Miss Poole, prior to her present position, was successively Dean of Women and Director of Personnel at Pennsylvania State Teachers College and Connecticut State Teachers College. A native of Burlington, Iowa, she received her B.A. degree from Iowa Wesleyan College and her M.A. from the University of Iowa. She is a member of State and National Committees of the Association of Deans of Women.

SGO CIVILIAN AWARDS EARNED SINCE 1944 TOTAL FORTY-FIVE (Continued)

Mr. Uphoff, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, is a graduate of Bradley Polytechnic Institute and received his M.A. degree from the University of Minnesota. He has been active in the educational field, having been Industrial Educational Supervisor for the Kentucky State Department of Education. Prior to his employment here, which began in July of 1943, he worked with the Signal Corps in completing a study of radio training.

DEPARTURES; OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

COLONEL ROY G. SPURLING, MC, Louisville, Kentucky, formerly Surgical Consultants Division, General Surgery Branch, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

COLONEL THOMAS B. TURNER, MC, Baltimore, Maryland, formerly Preventive Medicine Service, Civil Public Health and Nutrition Division, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Meade, Maryland.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE L. GLASHEEN, AUS, Cambridge, Massachusetts, formerly Reconditioning Consultants Division, Educational Reconditioning Branch, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL IRVING A. MARSHALL, MC, Brooklyn, New York, formerly Operations Service, Hospital Division, Administration Branch, assigned to Veterans Administration, Winter General Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FIORINDO A. SIMEONE, MC, Boston, Massachusetts, formerly Surgical Consultants Division, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

MAJOR GEORGE L. GLEESON, MC, Alexandria, Virginia, formerly Personnel Service, Military Personnel Division, Assignments Branch, assigned to MDRP, Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

MAJOR HAROLD M. HORACK, MC, Durham, North Carolina, formerly Preventive Medicine Service, Medical Intelligence and Health Education Division, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

MAJOR SETH H. LINTHICUM, JR., MAC, of Linthicum Heights, Maryland, formerly Supply Service, Office of the Chief, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Meade, Maryland.

MAJOR GEORGE D. C. THOMPSON, MC, San Francisco, California, formerly Preventive Medicine Service, Civil Public Health and Nutrition Division, assigned to Separation Center, Camp Beale, California.

MAJOR EDWIN M. LOYE, AUS, Bronxville, New York, formerly Operations Service, Hospital Division, Construction Branch, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

CAPTAIN OSCAR H. MCCLUNG, JR., MC, Washington, D.C., formerly Personnel Service, Military Personnel Division, Classification and Records Branch, assigned to MDRP, Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

CAPTAIN EDWARD C. CHILDS, MAC, Norfolk, Connecticut, formerly Preventive Medicine Service, Office of the Chief, assigned to Separation Center, Norfolk, Connecticut.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS G. CHAPMAN, MAC, Kansas City, Kansas, formerly Supply Service, Materiel Demobilization Unit, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

DEPARTURES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL (Continued)

CAPTAIN EDWARD B. WILLIAMS, MAC, Manhasset, New York, formerly Professional Administrative Service, Medical Statistics Division, Statistical Analysis Branch, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

CAPTAIN TED L. BECHTEL, MAC, Sidney, Nebraska, formerly Operations Service, Training Division, School Branch, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ARRIVALS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

COLONEL VENDALL H. GRIFFITH, SnC, St. Louis, Missouri, formerly MDRP, Billings General Hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, assigned to Historical Division.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL OSCAR P. HAMPTON, JR., MC, St. Louis, Missouri, formerly MDRP, Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, New Jersey, assigned to Surgical Consultants Division, Orthopedics Branch.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STANLEY J. LELAND, MC, New York, New York, formerly MDRP, Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix, New Jersey, assigned to Preventive Medicine Service, Civil Public Health and Nutrition Division.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSEPH C. THOMPSON, MAC, New Haven, Connecticut, formerly Medical Section, Columbus ASF Depot, Columbus, Ohio, assigned to Supply Service, Storage and Maintenance Division, Depot Operations Branch.

CAPTAIN IRVING A. BASSETT, MAC, Washington, D.C., formerly Fort Meade, Maryland, assigned to Supply Service, Distribution Division, Distribution Control Branch.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DUANE, JR., MC, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, formerly overseas, ETO, assigned to Personnel Service.

CAPTAIN THEODORE R. DAKIN, MC, Storrs, Connecticut, formerly Wakeman General and Convalescent Hospital, Columbus, Indiana, assigned to Professional Administrative Service, Physical Standards Division, Disposition and Retirement Branch.

CAPTAIN MARTHA E. HOWE, MC, New York, New York, formerly overseas, Hq. USFET, assigned to Personnel Service.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK W. KAYSER, MC, San Jose, California, formerly Wakeman General and Convalescent Hospital, Columbus, Indiana, assigned to Professional Administrative Service, Physical Standards Division, Disposition and Retirement Branch.

CAPTAIN IRVING M. MADOFF, MC, Clinton, Massachusetts, formerly Billings General Hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, assigned to Professional Administrative Service, Physical Standards Division, Induction and Appointment Branch.

CAPTAIN RAYMOND PENNY, MC, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, formerly Wakeman General Hospital, Columbus, Indiana, assigned to Professional Administrative Service, Physical Standards Division, Induction and Appointment Branch.

CAPTAIN VERNOLA W. MCCULLOUGH, MC, Vernon, New Hampshire, formerly Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., assigned to Historical Division.

CAPTAIN CLARENCE T. OLSON, MAC, Seattle, Washington, formerly Denver Medical Depot, Denver, Colorado, assigned to Supply Service, Storage and Maintenance Division, Depot Operations Branch.

PROMOTIONS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel

MICHAEL E. DEBKEY, MC, New Orleans, Louisiana, Surgical Consultants Division.

CORNELIUS E. GORMAN, MC, Lynchburg, Virginia, Professional Administrative Service, Physical Standards Division.

REASSIGNMENTS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

COLONEL KARL R. LUNDEBERG, MC, transferred from Personnel Service to Preventive Medicine Service, Office of the Chief.

MAJOR LESLIE J. KROF, MAC, transferred from duty as Chief, Depot Operations Branch, Storage and Maintenance Division, Supply Service, to Control Division, Procedures Branch.

CAPTAIN ALICE R. CLARKE, ANC, transferred from Technical Information Division, Army Nurse Branch, to Professional Administrative Service, Nursing Division.